## **ELEVEN MEN DEAD**

TWO EXPLOSIONS OF GUNCOTTON IN A POWDER MILL.

VICTIMS BLOWN TO PIECES

IN ADDITION TO THE KILLED, TWEN-TY WERE INJURED.

Others Are Missing and May Be Dead -Mill Was Being Guarded by Five Companies of Troops -The Cause Is Not Known.

NEW YORK, July 12.-Two explosions which killed eleven men, wounded about twenty others and wrecked two buildings, occurred at the plant of the Laffin-Rand Powder works, at Pompton, N. J., to-day The first explosion was in the house where guncotton was being made and the second presumably superinduced by concussion, was in the drying house, close by.

Three men were in the mixing room when the explosion occurred, and they were blown to atoms. Chief Engineer Craig, who was in the engine room, had his head crushed to a jelly in the wreckage of the boiler house, the side of which was blown out. John Phillips was standing near a tree some distance from the mixing house. His head was blown from his body and was picked up eighty feet away. His body was frightfully torn by the force of the ex-plosion, and his clothes were whipped from his body.

The foreman of the drying room was blown to pieces, and a number of Italians who were digging a treach in the rear of

the building were killed.

Most seriously injured was William H. Emmons, a private of Company I. Third New Jersey volunteers. He was horribly torn by flying splinters. It is not likely that he will recover. Charles Lukes, of Butler, was also probably fatally injured.

The first explosion was at about half past 16 o'clock. Before the noise and roar of it died away, there was a second, louder and more terrific than the first. The roar was heard for miles, and the concussion broke windows in all directions. The expiosion was followed by a fire which threat-

piosion was followed by a fire which threatened to spread to the other buildings of
the plant, in which tons of high explosives
were stored.

Pive companies of the Third New Jersey volunteers have been stationed at the
plant since the war with Spain began,
and they were ordered under arms and
went to the scene of the explosion at double-quick time. Within ten minutes the
soldiers had formed a cordon about the
entire works and soon the fremen were
at work trying to quench the thames.

Aimost immediately after the explosion,
the anxious relatives of the men working
at the mill congregated near the scene.
The soldiers tried every means of keeping
the crowd back, telling them of the danger of further explosions and the impossibility of their passing the line. Women,
frantie with anxiety, tried to rush through,
and the soldiers were compelled to fix bay-

rantle with anxiety, fried to rush through, and the soldiers were compelled to fix bay-mets to hold the crowd back.

As the injured came through the lines of soldiers, the scenes of excitement were reloubled, Every one of the workingmen who came out was immediately surrounded

and begged for word of those who had been left benind, many of whom are still miss-The fire was soon under control and final-The fire was soon under control and inhatly quenched. The search for other dead
and missing was immediately begun and
will be prosecuted diligently.

During the fire two tanks, each of which
contained a ton of nitro-glycerine, were in
constant danger of being exploded by flying constant.

ing sparks.
'The Laffin-Rand Company has been en-The Latin-Rand Company has been engaged in the manufacture of brown powder, nitro-glycerine, guncotton and smokeless powder under contract to the government. The loss to the company will be great, but it is said a reconstruction of the wrecked building will begin at daylight to-morrow, and that the plant will be in full running order in two weeks. order in two weeks.

After the explosion there was some talk a Sognish spy being implicated in the of a Spanish spy being implicated in the attempt to destroy the powder mill, but the theory of the men connected with the works is that a grain of gravel or sand got into some powder which was in process of handling in the mixing room, and that, as it went through the machinery, the foreign substance came in contact with a metal surface and threw out a spark, which ignited the explosive.

Lived at Butler, James Philips, 45 years old, married and Daniel Freeman, 30 years, boss of the

drying room.

William Fisher, inside worker,
William Fisher, Jr., helper,
John Bonatta, laborer, of Butler,
Casper Cozzino, 50 years old, Italian laborer, married, lived at Pompton Lake,
Guido Marino, fragment of a body found, In a pocket of the clothing on the body was found a "slip" for work done. Jose Cassene, Italian laborer, killed in the

canvass of Pompton Plains show that

A canvass of Pompton Plains show that
G. R. Garrigan, an employe of the company, is missing.
The most seriously hurt are:
Private William H. Emmons, Company I.
Third New Jersey volunteers.
Ernest Granger, electrician, Brooklyn,
James E. Rowe, of B'oomberg.
Walter Mcore, of Pompton Lake,
Amzi O'Dell, of Pompton Lake,
Amzi O'Dell, of Pompton Lake,
Edward Rose, blacksmith, of Pompton.
Charles Luke, of Butler,
John Philipps, of Brooklyn,
Frank Leonard, of Pompton,
John Larsen, of Pompton Lake,
Edward Lewis, of Pompton Lake,
Adjutant Patterson, of the Third regiment, says the men of the regiment showed the greatest coolness in face of the

ed the greatest ecolness in face of the

ed the greatest cooless in face of the greatest danger.

About 5 o'clock in the evening, while the night guards were being posted they came across a body, or rather a portion of one. This made cleven killed. This man appears to have been working on the side of the mountains at the countries. of the mountain, a thousand yards from the works. His head was blown off. Who

the works. His head was blown off. Who he was no one seems to know.

Working in the guncotton, when the explosion occurred, was a man named Fisher. The bedy found on the mountain side may be his, as his remains have not been found. A boy, a son of Fisher, is also missing. He was working with his father, and he may have been blown to pieces.

### LA BOURGOGNE 'NQUIRY ON. Captain Henderson, of the Cromarty-

shire. Tells of the Circumstances

of the Disaster. HALIFAX, N. S., July 12.-The wreck commission opened its sitting to-day to in-quire into the Bourgogne disaster. The French consul was present and represent-ed by counsel. Counsel for Captain Henderson, of the Cromartyshire, objected to the counsel for the French consul taking part in the proceedings, as it was a Britsh captain who was on trial, and also because it was understood that the French consul at New York had ordered an of ficial inquiry. With the understanding that counsel for the French consul was present merely as a spectator, taking notes for the information of the French govern-

debarred altogether from cross-examining Captain Oscar Henderson, master of the Cromartyshire, was called. The chart was produced with the track of the Cromartyshire marked and the point of collision indicated. Fog set in after midnight, and at 4 o'clock in the morning was very thick. Two watches were kept on board, one by the chief officer and the other by the second. At 1:30 in the morning he was called by the officer of the watch. The fog horn was blowing. From then on till the collision the fog became more and more dense. It remained dense till after the collision. The ship was making five knots and the saits were kept shaking to deade her way. As nearly as he could remember, it was 5 o'clock when, while in the chartroom, he heard a steamer's fog whistle. The lookout was then ordered to shorten the blasts of the fog horn. The direction of the sound of the steamer's whistle could not be located until the last blast just before the collision. The ship was then making about four knots, with sails shaking. The approaching ship's Captain Oscar Henderson, master of the

ment, he was permitted to remain, but was

scunded on the port bow. He could do nothing. The steamer struck the instant after they saw her bow. It was just like a flash.

Two ships' models were produced, presenting the point of contact in the collision.

senting the point of contact in the collision.

"Our bow was cut off completely," contued the witness, "Our collision bulkhead saved the Cromartyshire. We have a slute valve connection with the pumps. After pumping out the forepeak we closed it and kept it closed. It was closed at the time of the accident. Our foretopmast was hanging over the side yards and everything attached. We had no knowledge of the position of the other ship until we again heard her fog whistle. At the time of the collision the sea was rough, as it had been blowing through the night."

The ship's log, which has already been published was read before the court. Court adjourned until to-morrow at 2 o'clock.

FATAL GASOLINE EXPLOSION one Person Killed, Two Fatally In jured and Another Badly

Burned at St. Louis. ST. LOUIS, July 12 .- One person killed, two fatally injured and one other badly burned are the results of an explosion of gasoline at the residence of Mrs. Ida Schulte, at 3221 Twenty-first street, at noon

to-day.
One of the children tried to fill a lighted one of the children tried to hil a lighted stove tank with gasoline from a can. An explosion resulted which probably fatally scorched Mrs. Schulte. Her little 3-year-old son, Ignatz, was burned to death, and another son, Edward, aged 15, is dying as the result of his burns. Mrs. Lizzie Miller, a neighbor, who rushed in to rescue the victims of the fire, was badly but not fatally burned.

PECULIAR BOSTON ACCIDENT. Stationary Engine Drops Into the River and Explodes as It Strikes the Water.

BOSTON, July 12.-Two men, both named Michael Flavin, were killed and three were seriously injured to-day by the giving way of a number of piles of the bridge which is being built between the Charles river and Warren bridges, in this city. The Flavins were relatives. The men were all at work near a staging built upon the piles. The foundation, from some unknown cause, separated and a stationary engine which stood upon it dropped into the river. As the engine struck the water it burst with a terrific explosion and sank to the bottom.

Cameron Youth Drowned. CAMERON, Mo., July 12.—(Special.) Fred Sparks, aged 18 years, was drowned in the large railroad pond a short distance west of here to-day. He was fishing and went in to loosen the hook, which had caught on something in the bottom of the pond.

TEACHERS HAVE ADJOURNED. Annual Convention of the National Educational Association Is at an End.

WASHINGTON, July 12 .- In the presence of over 3,000 persons, the majority of whom were delegates, the session of the National Educational Association came to a close to-night. The convention was concluded by the vast assemblage rising in their seats and singing "America." At its conclusion there was an outburst of enthusiasm such as is seldom seen in this city. To-night's meeting was held in convention hall in order that accommodations for all might be secured. President J. M. Greenwood presided and after an invocation by Rev. Thomas S. Hamlin, a series of ten-minute speeches were made. The speakers and their topics were as follows: "Some Fundamentals in Teaching," L. D.

Harvey, Milwaukee, Wis.
"Sociology's Demand Upon the Schools," J. F. Milispaugh, Salt Lake City, U. T.
"Between Day School and Reform School," C. G. Pearse, Omaha, Neb.

School," C. G. Pearse, Omaha, Neb,
"The Proper Education of an American
Citizen," G. N. Gresham, Kansas City,
"The School of the Future," A. E. Winship, Boston,
"The Personality of the Teacher," James
M. Milne, Oncenta, N. Y.
"The Larger University Idea," Elmer E.
Brown, Burkley, Cal.
After the report of the committee on
resolutions, President-elect S. I. Whitman
was introduced and delivered an address.
At the conclusion of his remarks the singing of "America," followed, and the convention adjourned to meet in Los Angeles, Cal., next year.

#### MADE HER CONTRACT SPEED. Splendid Record Made by the Japanese Cruiser Kasagi on Her

Trial Trip. PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 12.-With a new broom tied to the top of her foremast, and a Japanese flag flying from her stern. incited the explosive.

The list of dead is as follows:

John Craig, Z years old; chief engineer of the works. Lived at Winoke.

William Brennan, Z years old; car driver.

William Brennan, Z years old; car driver. contract requirement, for a distance of forty miles. The trial was made under conditions not the best, which tended to show the vessel's performance in a stronger light.

The Kasagi left her anchorage off this place at 9 o'clock this morning and an hour later was on the course, which ran ward, from Boone island to Cape Porpoise and return. Refore the trial Mr. Edwin S. Cramp, who was in charge, noted the rough condition of the water, but so san- tence was pronounced. Mrs. Place is 44 guine was Mr. Cramp that the vessel could easily make the required 221/2 knots that he never for a moment considered the advisability of a postponement. Another drawback was that a strong tide set in almost at right angles to the course. The almost at right angles to the course. The United States government allows for these conditions, but at the Kasagi had such a good margin above the required speed, no attention was paid to this. The speed on the first length of the course was 23 knots and on the return an average of 224 knots was made, making an average speed for the entire run of 22.75 knots.

## MAJOR ESTERHAZY ARRESTED.

French Government Determined to Suppress the Agitation in Behalf of Dreyfus.

PARIS July 12-Major Comte Ferdinand the bordereau in the Dreyfus case, has been arrested. Madame Pais, his mistress. has also been placed under arrest. The arrests are apparently in connection with the reopening of the Dreyfus case.

The cabinet has decided to prosecute Colonel Picquart, who was disciplined for giving testimony favorable to M. Zola at charge of an illegal communication of documents concerning the security of the state to Maitre Leblois, who was Colonel Picquart's legal adviser during the Zola trial. Maltre Leblois will also be prosecuted as an accomplice.

Colonel Picquart and Maitre Leblois have not yet been arrested, but they are liable to from two to five years' imprisonment. The papers to-day publish a number of documents bearing on the whole case.

### LEITER STILL NEEDS CASH. Sells a Small Patch of Chicago Land

to Marshall Field for

\$2,100,000. CHICAGO, July 12.-Levi Z. Leiter has sold to Marshall Field, his former partner in the firm of Field, Leiter & Co., the southeast corner of State and Madison streets, at a price understood to be \$2,100,-000. The sale covers the ground only. The

ENTIRE ISSUE OF WAR BONDS TO GO TO INDIVIDUALS.

BIDS OF \$500 AND UNDER WILL AG-

GREGATE \$75,000,000.

SMALL INVESTORS GET IT ALL

Grand Total of Subscriptions, Including the Blanket Bids, Will Be Over a Billion and a Quarter - 21,000 Subscrip-

tions in One Day.

WASHINGTON, July 12.-The subscriptions to the new war loan will close at 3 o'clock next Thursday afternoon. Up to this time both the number of subscriptions received and the aggregate amount subscribed for far exceed all estimates. Yesterday the number of subscriptions was about 21,000 for the day, and the total has reached the surprising aggregate of

Those for \$500 and under to date are for about \$65,000,000, and it is expected that it will approximate \$75,000,000 by 3 o'clock on the 14th inst. The subscriptions for sums exceeding \$500 already aggregate \$391,000,000, and it is expected that at the time of closing they will have reached \$445,000,000, making the grand total, including the large blanket bids, over a billion and a quarter of dollars. Offers for large amounts are still coming in rapidly, two \$5,000,000 applications having been received vesterday.

Although the hurry of receiving and scheduling the offers has prevented the officials from making any accurate computations, it is known that the individual subscriptions are far in excess of the whole loan and, therefore, Assistant Secretary Vanderlip will direct that, beginning next Thursday evening, all subscriptions from firms and corporations be immediately returned to the senders with the checks which accompanied them. This class of subscriptions alone now aggregates about \$125,000,000.

The applications for the new bonds made by Kansas Cityans were mostly for small amounts, the only applicant for very large amounts being the New England Safe Deposit and Trust Company, which wanted \$200,000 of the bonds, and Clay Maltby, of Kansas City, Kas., who wanted \$100,000, and made two applications, each for \$50,000, The New England Safe Deposit and Trust Company will secure a small amount of bonds, allowed on applications made by its officers, directors and clerks as individuals, but acting for the company. This company will go on the market and endeavor to buy enough more of the bonds to bring its holdings up to \$50,000, requiring this amount to enable its reorganization

## KIRBY BANK RECEIVER.

KIRBY BANK RECEIVER.

Pitt H. Halleck, the Choice of the Depositors. Was Appointed

Yesterday.

ABILENE, KAS., July 12—(Special.) After two weeks of delay, the attorney general, through Assistant Attorney General Snelling, brought the receivership action this evening in the Thomas Kirby bank case. Pitt H. Halleck, whose appointment was requested by petition of a large number of depositors, was named for receiver, with bond fixed at \$100,000. He will take charge at once and declare a dividend as soon as possible out of the cash on hand. It is feared that the two weeks' delay in bringing action may have impaired some assets. Mr. Kirby to-day deeded over several hundred acres of mortgaged land to be used in assets. It is not believed that the bank can pay in full, but may nearly do so.

"Phat is upy" asked the big policeman, "Phat is up?" asked the big policeman, "Phat is up?" asked the big policeman,

### WOMAN SENTENCED TO DEA! d.

ai hundred acres of mortgaged land to be used in assets. It is not believed that the bank can pay in full, but may nearly do

Mrs. Place to Die in the Electric Chair for the Murder of Her Stepdaughter.

NEW YORK, July 12.-Mrs. Martha M. Place, convicted of the murder of her step-caughter, Ida Place, was to-day sentenced to die in the electric chair at Sing Sing prison during the week beginning August 29.

Mrs. Place broke down when the senyears of age; the murdered girl was 18. Mrs. Place was insanely jealous of her stepdaughter, with whom she had frequent quarrels. Some time during the day on February 7 last she smothered the young woman to death with a pillow. Then she lay in wait behind the front door for her husband and attacked him with a hatchet. For some time his life was despaired of as a result of the wounds she inflicted, but he finally recovered. If Mrs. Place is executed, she will have been the first woman put to death in this state in the electric

#### SUCCESSION OF TRAGEDIES. Two Deaths From Heart Disease the Result of a Murder at Sal-

isaw, I. T.

VAN BUREN, ARK., July 12.-News of Walsin Esterhazy, the alleged author of a remarkable fatality at Salisaw, I. T., a small station on the Kansas & Arkansas Valley railroad, reached here to-night. A bitter enmity existed between ex-City Marshal Joe Morris and William Allison, the trouble culminating this afternoon, when Morris shot Allison, killing him instantly. John Sellers, a bystander, seeing Allison the recent trial of the author, on the fall dead, threw up his hands, fell forward on his face and was dead from heart disease before medical attention could be summoned. Mrs. Allison, the mother of the murdered man, was told of the traredy and, rising from her chair, she fell forward on the floor and died before the family could carry her to her bed.

#### VIRGINIA NEGRO LYNCHED. Taken From a Train and Strung Up to a Tree for Assaulting a

White Girl. CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., July 12-John Henry James, a negro, who criminally assaulted Miss Julia Hotopp on the public road near her home yesterday morning, was lynched to-day two miles west of the city by an armed posse of 200 men. Last night the authorities slipped the prisoner out of jail and sent him to Staunton on a special train for safekeeping. A special grand jury had been summoned to try the case this morning at 10:30 o'clock, and the court was in session when the news came that the train which bore the prisoner had been stopped and the prisoner taken off and hanged to a tree and

An Atterney's Unhappy End. HUNTINGTON, W. VA., July 12.—Attorney John B. Laidley, of this city, committed suicide this afternoon by hanging himself at the city jail, where he had been committed while intoxicated. He recently won a suit which gave him possession of several hundred acres of valuable real es-tate inside the corporation of this city which was formerly owned by C. P. Hunt-

### TAKING THE BLACK VEIL:

econd Vows of Miss Loretta Smith at the Sacred Heart Convent, Kenwood, N. Y.

Prom the New York Evening Sun.

Miss Loretta Gertrude Smith, daughter of Patrick Smith, a retired merchant of this city, was among those who received the black vell last week at the ceremony performed in the convent of the Sacred Heart, at Kenwood, near Albany. She is the young woman who received the white veil at the convent of the Sacred Heart veil at the convent of the Sacred Heart of Manhattanville, in this city, two years ago. Among the clergy present at the ceremony were the Right Rev. Bishop Burke, of Albany; Rev. Mr. Xavier Culchy and Rev. Mr. F. McGuire, of Albany; Rev. Mr. T. J. McClusky, of St. Francis Xavier's, this city; Rev. Mr. M. J. Lavelle, of the cathedral, this city, and Rev. Father O'Keefe, of the Paulists. Rev. Mr. Francis J. McCarthy, of the Jesuits, St. Francis Xavier's church, this city, pteached the sermon.

Taking the black veil is not the act of taking the tinal vows in the Order of the Sacred Heart. The first step in that order toward becoming a nun is to take the white veil, called the poise d'hab.t. The recipient of the white veil becomes a novice. If she aspires to go further in ner

recipient of the white veil becomes a novice. If she aspires to go further in ner religious progress, according to the rules of the order, she becomes an aspirant, and if at the end of two years she stil aspires to proceed she receives the black veil and with it takes the three simple vows-poverty, chastity and obedience. With some orders of nuns the taking of the black veil is equivalent to making the perpetual vows, but with the Order of the Sacred Heart the final vows are not taken until five years after the black veil is conferred. At the end of the five years, during which the three simple vows are binding, the nun may be released upon her own volition.

If, after having worn the black veil for

during which the three simple vows are binding, the nun may be released upon her own volition.

If, after having worn the black veil for five years, she cares to consecrate the remainder of her life to her re igion, she receives the cross and with it takes the perpetual vows, from which she cannot be released except by application to the pope. The instances where members of the Order of the Sacred Heart who had taken the final vows have asked for release are rare, although there are several reasons which could be advanced for release if the nunscared to leave the order.

The head of the Order of the Sacred Heart, which has convents all over the world, is Mother Digby, in Paris. Like her predecessors, she was elected for life. She has four assistants, from which is the choice former heads of the order, she will write the name of her choice for successor in a sealed envelope, but, as it will not be opened until after her successor has been elected, it will have no influence in the selection.

The ceremony of conferring the black veil begins with a grand high mass, in

her successor has been elected, it will have no influence in the selection.

The ceremony of conferring the black veil begins with a grand high mass, in the course of which the candidate is led to the altar. The priest blesses her black veil and also her crucifix.

He then asks her if she has resolved to devote herself to the rules of the order, and if she will make three simple vows of poverty, chastity and obedience. After the answer of these questions in the affirmative and the mass is concluded, she is led to the side of the church, where she receives the congratulations of her friends. In this order the nuns do not change their names, but retain their own surrames. Because the order started in France, the French feminine form of address, "Madame," is used, so that Miss Smith will hereafter be known as Mme. Smith.

#### RESCUER IN A PLIGHT. Policeman Murphy, of Chicago, Un-

der a Sidewalk for a Pet Dog.

From the Chicago Chroniele. Policeman Daniel Murphy is a great dog catcher. He doesn't go on the wagon that vanks in stray dogs without muzzles; neither is he hooted at by the boys on the sidewalk when he catches up valued pups Rather, he is the hero of the feminine population of Brighton Park, for in his catch ing of dogs he returns them to their mis tresses, a law that is not written in the book of rules and regulations of the police

when Officer Murphy came tramping dow.
the street.
"Phat is up?" asked the big policeman,
looking down in the hole.
And when he was told it was a dog in
distress and that his mistress was more
unhappy than the canne. Murphy cas
aside his coat as though going swimming
and dove under the sidewalk.

and dove under the sidewalk.

Now, this place under the walk was small and the officer was big. His 200 ounds went in well enough, but coming out was different.

He went in, calling and whistling to the black and tan, which gave back snaps for kind words and snarls for lip puckering. But the brave officer went on. But the brave officer went on.

Finally howls and yaps assured the trembling feminine gathering that his mission was successful and opening arms were stretched to receive the pet canine.

But the officer blocked the way and nothing was seen but a huge bulk of humanity. Murphy would go forward a few inches like a ship on a sandbar and then backed until he was caught just in the hole. The until he was caught just in the hole. The women, not noticing his plight, begged of him to hand them the dog, and he not car-ing to tell them he could not get out. backed and forwarded until his feminin backed and forwarded until his feminine spectators thought like the dog he, too, had gone crazy and ran for help.

They turned in a riot call and soon a wagon full of brother officers arrived in the wagon and, after much tugging and pulling. Murphy was brought out with the dog safe in his arms. But he does not want the assignment to the dog catcher's wagon until he has had time to re-

er's wagon until he has had time to re duce his weight. A Cantious Man.

From the Detroit Free Press.

Prem the Detroit Free Press.

"Before I went West," remarked the man who had just returned. "I had heard a good deal about Western hospitality. It is there all right enough, although at one time I came near thinking otherwise.

"While I was there I had occasion to visit a former friend, and while driving out where he lived I noticed that a boit of my wagon had become loose. While I was examining it a native came along. The horses I were driving were spirited ones, and not daring to leave them, and seeing I would need a monkey-wrench. I asked the new-comer if he would go to the house near by and ser if he could borrow one for me. As a further inducement I exhibited a 25-cent piece.

"Td like ter oblige ye, stranger," replied the native earnestly, as he looked longingly at the money I held out, 'I veally would. But, ye see, I've gone out of the accommodation hiz ness."

"Why?" I asked bluntly.

"Wul, he answered, as he shifted uneasily about on his feet, 'last week I wuz comin' along this yere road when I met a neighbor of mine. 'Bill,' said he, 'I wish ye would go up ter my house an' see if my wife is thar. 'Wul, I like ter be accommodatin' and all thet, so I went. Right thar wuz whar I made a mistake, fer no sooner wuz I at the door then I wuz hit with a mon-handle, a skillet, three iron pans an' a few other things that I didn't hev time ter take any notice of. Of course she 'bologized when hit wuz all over, say-in' thet she thought I waz her husband, but I can't see how thet made matters any better fer me. Thet's how things stand, stranger, I'd really like ter accommodate ye, I really would. Maybe hit's jes' ez ye say hit is an' hit ain't nothin' but a monkey-wrench thet ye want; an' then maybe yer wife lives up thar an' ye wish ter find out whether she is on the warpath or not. I can't afford ter take any chances. I'm a married man myself, But if ye want ter go up thar I'll go with ye an' stand out in the middle of the road an' lend my moral support.

"I concluded to risk the loose bolt and rode on."

Lake Superior's Iron Yield. There will be shipped from the Lake Superior Iron mines during the coming sea-ton not less than 14,000,000 tons of ore, of which fully one-half will come from

linnesota ranges. An Heir to Italy's Throne. The coming child of the Princess Helene of Aosta, if it prove to be a boy, stands a good chance of succeeding to the throne of Italy, as the Prince of Naples has as yet no children.

### ARMY AND NAVY GRADES

MEANING OF THE TERMS "BREVET" AND ACTING.

Difference Between This Country and Others in Conferring Official Titles and Honors Upon Officials Who Distinguish Themselves.

From the New York Sun. Probably no country gets more or bet-ter work from its servants than the United States. The pay of the lower ranks of our army and navy officers, to be sure, is larger than that of officers of equal grades in other services. But our pay is the end of it. In foreign services there are perquisites, though they are not called so, and in the

though they are not called so, and in the higher ranks the pay is likely to be higher than with us.

Besides in every country but our own there are "decorations" of various sorts. In Great Britain a naval captain is knighted almost as a matter of course when he becomes rear admiral, and before that time he has received orders and badges, as a rule, and it is the same way in the army. In France the Legion of Honor goes to about everybody of a certain rank in the army or the navy, and promotion in the service means promotion in the Legion. So, too, in Germany. But we have nothing of the sort, as every one knows. Congress has passed a vote of thanks to Commodor Dewey, and has authorized the president to appoint a seventh rear a m ral, but Dewey comes home and on his retirement sinks out of sight. If he could be knighted and go for the rest of his life as Sir George, everybody would know him and recall his exploit. exploit.

The Brevet Rank. Now, in the army we have a system of conferring brevet rank on officers who have distinguished themselves. That is, we give them the right to be called by the title of a grade higher than that which they hold. It's not a cheap honor in the regular army by any manner of means, yet some-times it is too cheap, for several officers now in the service have declined to receive brevet rank, because their self-respect for-bade them to do so. In the navy the only ade them to do so. In the navy the onlorm of brevet rank is that to which Cap tain Sampson has been subjected. The chie result of it is that Sampson, instead of fly

tain Sampson has been subjected. The chief result of it is that Sampson, instead of flying the senior officer's pennant, a blue swallow-tailed flag, displays the same as Dewey does, a square blue flag with two white stars on it.

We have on the active list of the army neither general nor lieutenant general, and on the active list of the mavy neither admiral nor vice admiral. Sheridan was the fourth and last general, the others were Washington, Grant and Sherman, David D. Porter was the second and last of our admirals. His predecessor had been Farragut, and old Stephen C. Rowan was the third and last vice admiral, preceded in the rank by Farragut and Porter.

For some reason the pay of army officers is higher than that of naval officers, even when the latter are at sea. Thus a general gets \$15.000 a year; an admiral \$13.000; a fear admiral, \$6.000; a brigadier general, \$5.500; a rear admiral, \$6.000; a brigadier general, \$5.500; a commodore, \$5.000; a colonel gets \$4.500; a commodore, \$5.000; a colonel gets \$4.000; a commodore, \$5.000; a colonel gets \$4.000; a commodore, \$5.000; a colonel gets \$4.000; a commodore, \$5.000; a colonel gets \$6.000; a commodore, \$6.000; a have gets \$6.500; a lieutenant in the army gets \$2.500, a lieutenant in the army gets \$2.500, a lieutenant in the army gets \$2.500, a lieutenant in the army gets \$2.500 a lieutenant i

The insignia of rank in the two services are the same-with a difference. All the naval officers wear "foul anchors" on their

rious ranks are is told here, but it must be remembered that in our army, navy and marine corps the average officer is doing the work that belongs to a higher grade and receiving only the pay of his own rank; and, further, that when an army officer is assigned to duty by his brevet rank, he draws pay as an officer of that rank, while in the navy nothing of that kind ever happens. Here are the duties on paper:

A general has no specific duties nor

on paper:

A general has no specific duties, nor have we a general. The same state of affairs applies to the lieutenant general. Major general should command a division. With us he has a department, which is really the command of a lieutenant general. A brigadier general should command a brigade of two regiments, but with us he has a department or a division of the same state. us he has a department or a division or anything else. The colonels command lything else. The colonels command leir regiments, as a rule, though some of hem have commands that in other armies would be held by generals of higher rank. would be held by generals of higher rank. Lieutenant colonels command regiments and other senior officers' commands, and so all the way down the line.

In the navy the ranks are better differentiated. Flag rank is the rank of commodore and all above it. A commodore commands a fleet, though fils rank should give him only a squadron of a fleet; he may also command a naval station, A captain commands a ship, and, as in the case of Sampson, a fleet sometimes. A comtain commands a ship, and, as in the case of Sampson, a fleet sometimes. A commander never has less than a ship nowadays, though Commander Lamberton is acting just at present as chief of staff to Admiral Dewey. Still, that is really a proper duty for a commander. Commanders and captains hold bommand rank. Lieutenant commanders act as executive officers to captains commanding ships, and command smaller craft themselves. Lieutemand smaller craft themselves. Lieutemand smaller craft themselves.

command smaller craft themselves. Lieu tenants act as executives to lieutenant commanders and commanders in command commanders and commanders in command of vessels, and so on down.

When once an officer has gained command rank he is not required to take a junior detail again. Commander Lamberton's case is an exception. Each rank is able to command vessels of only certain specified sizes. Thus a commander will never have a vessel of the first rate; he may command a vessel of the third he

specified sizes. Thus a commander will never have a vessel of the first rate; he may command a vessel of the third or fourth rate, while vessels of the first and second rates are kept for captains. Lieutenant commanders have command of fourth-class raters, too.

In the army, where there is no wardroom, a major may command a regiment for a year, and then return to command his battalion. The idea in the navy is that an officer who has once been in command and had the cablin of a ship should not be compelled thereafter to go into the wardroom with the juniors, some of whom, it is not impossible, might have served under him. In the close quarters of a vessel such proximity under changed conditions might be unnecessarily hard. So it does not occur. In the army there is no such danger, as army quarters, however small, allow an officer enough room to keep away, except on business, from another with whom he has had a "ruction," or "spat." As there is no "command rank" in the army, an officer goes up to take a senior command and goes back to take his original place without loss of dignity.

Overdose of Chloroform. LINCOLN. NEB., July 12,—Kent K. Hay-den, receiver of the Capital National and German National banks of this city, died to-night from an overdose of chloroform, He had returned from a trip to Denver, suffering from insomnia and took the drug, it is said, to induce sleep.

Asphalt Burned Her Feet. From Hoboken comes the story that Anna Dooly, 12 years old, while crossing an asphalted street in her bare feet, had them so badly burned from the heat in the pavement caused by the sun that the skin came off in large patches. She had to be carried off the pavement and taken to a hospital.

To Be Decided To-day. JEFFERSON CITY, MO., July 12,-(Special.) The Republican state central commit-tee meets at the Monroe house here at 10 o'clock to-morrow to fix the time and place for holding the state convention. A strong fight will be made by the Republicans here to secure the convention.

Ingalls Coming Home Friday. ATCHISON, KAS. July 12.—(Special.) Ex-Senator John J. Ingalis will arrive in Atchison next Friday to stay until the end of the month, when, it is understood, he will take the stump for the Republican state ticket, making several speeches in various parts of the state.

BRIEF BITS OF NEWS.

Pleasant L. Clawson, of Bernard, Mo. has been appointed a railway mail clerk. The postmaster at Topeka, Kas., has been allowed one additional clerk at \$90 per AMERICANS INSULTED.

Pronounced Spanish Sympathy Pervades the People of Paris. From the San Francisco Examiner. "Paris is not a pleasant place for Amer-

cans just now. The feeling there is strongy anti-American, on account of the war with Spain." That is the statement of William H.

Crocker, president of the Crocker-Wool-worth bank, and one of the owners of the Southern Pacific company, who has just returned from a seven months' trip to Europe, Prince and Princess Poniatowski met Mr. and Mrs. Crocker and accompanied them home.
"You feel the hostility of the Parisian.

as soon as you enter their city," Mr. Creeker continued. "Americans are not ceived as they were of yore. Personally, have nothing to complain of in the treat ment I received but many of my friends here, ladies as well as gentlemen, told me that insulting remarks had been flung at "This hostility to Americans is not con-

ared to the racose in the street, who are influmed by the contemptuous utterances of the newspapers at every reference to hings American. It appears in the bright-st quarters, especially in financial circles, the reason is that the public debt of Spain's sheld in France to the extent of millions of dollars, and the holders of the bonds are firmly convinced that America forced he war upon Spain in order to selze Cuba and annex it. Admiral Dewey's victory in the Philip-

"Admiral Dewey's victory in the Philippines only increased this enmity, and now they believe the United States has determined to strip Stain of all her coomial possessions and leave her hopelessly bankrupt. The basis of this pro-Spanish sympathy is the fear that Spanish bonds may become worthless.

The hotel men over there sadly miss the Americans and their dollars. Hotels that ordinarily are crowded with American tourists at this time have only a dozen or twenty people from our side of the Atlantic this summer. In the Swiss resorts, too, the condition is the same. This explains the hotel man's sorrow over French hostility to Brother Jona han.

"You should be in England these days to see the remarkable popular feeling there for the United States. It can be seen on the streets, in the clubs, and in the swell districts. We are the fashion, so to speak, in England to-day. The newspapers have often two pages of American news in their daily issues, whereas a year ago they had not half a column."

### A SWEET LITTLE IDYLL.

How the Birds Dronned a Wedding Ring Into Janie's

Lap. From the Washington Star. It was a time for reminiscing, and it was the reminiscence of love instead of war. "When I was 20 years old," said a veteran of many dollars, "I was working on a farm in Massachusetts not far from Springfield, where lived a pretty little girl as poor as i was, the daughter of a Methodist minister, with whom I was desperately in love. One day, under the shade of a big tree in the churchyard, I told her how much there was in my heart and how little there was in my pocket, and asked her to marry me. She was 17 and silly, and she consented on the spot. For an hour or more after that we sat under the tree talking over the fair and foolish things that lovers dream, when it occurred to me that an engagement ring was the correct thing for such an occasion, and I began bemcaning the poverty which prevented my getting one for the dearest hand on earth. It was absolutely true, too, for I really did not have enough money to buy really did not have enough money to buy a tin ring, much less the only kind I thought Janie ought to have. But Janie didn't care for the ring. She said we ought to have. But Janie didn't care for the ring. She said we ought to thank Providence that we had each other, and all the way down and all the way down and all the way up. The marine officers, like their naval brothers, draw less pay than their army relatives. Even when there was a brigadier general of marines, he had less than his army friends of equal rank.

The Various Duties.

Now, what the various duties of the various ranks are is told here, but it must days of miracles had passed, we were both inclined to think it was a blessing from

inclined to think it was a blessing from heaven on our sweet and pure love.

"There was no one in the tree to have dropped it as a joke, but as it could not have reached us by any way other than from above we proceeded to search the tree. Nothing could be seen from the ground, and I climbed up, and there, over in the fork above us, high up, I found a birds nest building, and knew that the builders had picked the ring up somewhere, for various bits of colored ribbon and rags fluttered about the nest. One of these pieces of silk Janie recognized as the trimming of a lady's gown who came to these pieces of silk Janie recognized as the trimming of a lady's gown who came to see her mother, and we decided at once that it was right to see if it belonged to the lady. Thither we went, happy as two children, and Janie went in and I waited cutside. Presently she called me in, and when I had, with many blushes, told the story of the ring, the lady gave it to me, and said that it was now mine, to do with as I pleased. She hoped I would not forget those who had been my friends when I had no diamonds, and then right there before the lady I had never seen before, I slipped the ring on Janie's finger and kiesed her. As soon as I had done that the lady kiesed Janie, and I'll be shot if she didn't kies me, too, and as we went she didn't kiss me, too, and as we went out there were tears in her eyes glistening like the diamond on Janie's finger."

A Doubtful Compliment.

From the San Francisco Examiner.

A man once started in the livery stable business, and the first thing he did was to have a big sign painted, representing himself holding a member of the long-cared species by the bridle.

"Is that a good likeness of me?" he asked of an inquiring friend,
"Yes; it is a perfect picture of you. But, I say, who is the fellow holding you by the bridle?" From the San Francisco Examiner.

The Generous Ancestor. From the Detroit Free Press.

"Dickie, how did you happen to eat the thole pie?"
"Mamma, I played you wuz grandma, an' "Mamma. I played you wuz grandma, an' told me to take all I wanted."

REGAINED HEALTH.

Gratifying Letters to Mrs. Pinkham From Happy Women.

"I Owe You My Life."

Mrs. E. WOOLHISER, Mills, Neb., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:-I owe my life to your Vegetable Compound. The doctors said I had consumption and nothing could be done for me. My menstruation had stopped and they said my blood was turning to water. had several doctors. They all said I could not live. I began the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it helped me right away; menses returned and I have gained in weight. I have better health than I have had for years. It is wonderful what your Compound has done for me."

I Feel Like a New Person."

Mrs. GEO. LEACH.

1609 Belle St., Alton, Ill., writes: "Before I began to take your Vegetable Compound I was a great sufferer from womb trouble. Menses would appear two and three times in a month, causing me to be so weak I could not stand. I could neither sleep nor eat, and looked so badly my friends hardly knew me.

"I took doctor's medicine but did not derive much benefit from it. My druggist gave me one of your little books and after reading it I decided to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I feel like a new person. I would not give your Compound for all the doctors' medicine in the world. I can not praise it enough "

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